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Supplement to the Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland. Edinburgh, 1895. Pp. lxxii, 157.

This report is a summary of the period 1881-90, and is the supplement published once in ten years. A careful table is given relating to the occupation of males and their mortality. In 41 of the 73 occupations, at the age period 45 to 65, the mean mortality rate per thousand is 24.34, the highest occurring under the headings of Jute Manufacturer, 36.60; Earthenware, China, and Glass Manufacturer, 37.19; Dock Laborer, 37.42; Mason, Brick-Layer, and Marble Worker, 38.24; Messenger, Porter (not government, nor railway), 42.04; Dyer, Scourer, and Calenderer, 47.95; Hotel Keeper, Inn Keeper, Publican, 49.27; and Hawker, 53.22. The lowest rates are Domestic, In-Door Servant, 12.62; Engineer and Machine Maker, 12.31; General Shop-Keeper, 11.85; Railway Engineer Driver, Stoker, 11.81; and Woollen Cloth Manufacturer, 8.31.

Clergymen have a comparative mortality figure of 581, that for all males being 1000. Advocates and solicitors show a mortality figure of 901; physicians, surgeons, and dentists, 1109; farmers, and glaziers, nursery-men, and seeds-men, 649; game keepers, 487; coachmen, cabmen, and grooms, 1271; brewers and distillers, 1048; hotel servants, 1445; law clerks, 1176; bank and insurance servants, 889; grocers, 917; butchers, 1098; shoemakers, 1201; cotton manufacturers, 783; painters, 1116; coal miners, 973; hawkers, 1839; school-masters and professors, 706; agricultural laborers, 532; shippers, 530; fishermen, 770; commercial travellers, 964; hotel keepers and publicans, 2308; domestic in-door servants, 599; commercial clerks, 1005; chemists, 925; drapers and mercers, 872; tailors, 1091; printers, 988; mason and marble workers, 1441; carpenters, 848, engine drivers, 863.

DEMOGRAPHY.

Results of a Census taken for the Night of April 5, 1891. Part 8. *Occupations.* Published by the Government Statistician. Sydney, 1894. Pp. 152.

The same classification of occupations has been followed since 1861 without much variation. In the first place, the population is divided

into bread-winners and dependents. Of bread-winners there are six classes, as follows: 1, Professional; 2, Domestic; 3, Commercial; 4, Industrial; 5, Primary Producers, including agricultural pastoral pursuits and mining; 6, Indefinite.

The six classes are again divided into orders numbering 22, and into 104 sub-orders. The dependents are also divided into two orders and five sub-orders. Following this grouping the population is classified in age and sex groups, and also by geographical distribution. The unemployed are also classified under the same general groupings. The same classification is also followed for inmates of charitable and penal institutions, and there is also a table for the "ostensible or former occupations of vagrants sleeping in the public reserves of the metropolis."

Statistics of the Negroes in the United States. By Henry Gannett, Baltimore. Published by the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund. Occasional Papers, No. 4, 1894. Pp. 28. Plates, 7.

The conclusions of this paper are summed up in the following paragraph: The negroes, while increasing rapidly in the United States, are diminishing in numbers relatively to the whites. They are moving southward from the border states into those of the South Atlantic and the Gulf. They prefer rural rather than urban life. The proportion of criminals among the negroes is much greater than among the whites, and that of paupers is at least as great. In the matter of education the number of negro attendants at school is far behind the number of whites, while gaining rapidly on that race.

It is difficult to obtain an accurate measure of the relative death rates of the two races. In large cities it will appear that the annual death rate of negroes is very nearly double that of the native whites, and that in rural districts the proportion is not as great.

The negroes marry younger than the whites, and the proportion of widows at most ages is greater than among whites. Statistics of divorce show more frequent severance of conjugal relations among the negroes than among the whites.

Census Bulletin No. 48, of 1891, by Alfred Russell, in the *Publications of the Michigan Political Science Association*, No. 3, December, 1894. Pp. 9-17.

Census Bulletin No. 48 relates to statistics of negroes. In 1880 the proportion of white persons and colored in the south central

states, including Missouri and Kansas, was in the relation of 100,000 to 45,997. In 1890 the proportion of the latter class had diminished, being then as 41,475 to 100,000. "It thus appears that during the last decade the colored race had not held its own against the white, and that, too, in regions where the climate and conditions are, of all this large country affords, the best suited to the development of the colored race."

POST-OFFICE REPORT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Fortieth Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office of Great Britain. London, 1894. Pp. 81.

During the year ending March 31, 1894, the increase in the number of letters, cards, newspapers, parcels, etc., delivered in the United Kingdom was 2.4 per cent over the preceding year; the largest increase was found in book packages, circulars, and samples, being 7.3 per cent. The average number of deliveries to each person, of all classes considered above, was 74.1. The express delivery service is being continuously developed; it has now been made international with the chief countries of the continent, as well as with some countries of South America. The advantages of this service are not confined to the transmission of letters. "An instance occurred a few months ago, when a young woman who had lost her way applied at the Swiss Cottage post-office, and was safely conducted for the sum of 3d., by a special messenger, to Hampstead, where a receipt for her was duly obtained."

There is a steady growth in the telegraphic money orders, the increase being 33 per cent last year. The British public finds occasion to send through the post-office by money orders about two hundred millions of dollars per year. There is also an increase in the business of the post-office savings bank. The total amount, including interest at the end of 1893, was £80,597,641,—an increase of nearly £5,000,000 during the year. The amount of stock investment business is also increasing. A million and a half pounds was invested in the year, and the number of stockholders is now a little over 69,000. The annuity business does not show much increase, and it is asserted that this method of providing for old age by regular annual payments does not find much favor with the industrial classes.